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## SOME PLANTS RECENTLY FOUND IN THE COASTAL PLAIN OF MARYLAND

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The following plants have recently been collected by the writer while botanizing on the Coastal Plain of Maryland and adjacent Delaware and Virginia. The records are from Wicomico, Worcester, Prince George's, and Anne Arundel Counties, of Maryland; Sussex County, Delaware; Accomac County, Virginia. One species is recorded from the District of Columbia, a little west of the Coastal Plain.

Some of the plants noted are common in other provinces,—particularly in the Piedmont Plateau of Maryland, but represent isolated colonies on the Coastal Plain. Others of the plants are of interest as uncommon pine-barren species, as new county records, or as species near their range-limits.

*PTYCHOMITRIUM DRUMMONDII* Sulliv. This southern moss occurs on the trunks of trees and even on old roofs in southern Delaware and adjacent Maryland. Dr. A. J. Grout has informed the writer that this appears to be an extension of range northward from Virginia and Tennessee.

*BUXBAUMIA APHYLLA* L. This moss of such unusual appearance and supposed rarity is surprisingly common on bare soil in pine woods of eastern Maryland and southern Delaware.

*HYPNUM CRISTA-CASTRENSIS* L. This moss is said to be at its best when growing on rotten wood in cool mountain forests. That it does venture into the Coastal Plain is attested by a small colony in a damp depression in pine woods near Millersville, Anne Arundel County.



*DRYOPTERIS CRISTATA* (L.) Gray. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland the commonest swamp ferns are the chain ferns, the cinnamon fern, and the royal fern. A little of this *Dryopteris* occurs at the edge of a swamp about three miles north of Salisbury, Wicomico County, apparently the only known station in southeastern Maryland.

*DRYOPTERIS MARGINALIS* (L.) Gray. This fern is common enough elsewhere but is a rarity on the Eastern Shore. The writer recently found one plant growing in rich woods about eight miles southwest of Salisbury.

*OSMUNDA CLAYTONIANA* L. During the summer of 1939 the writer found three plants of this fern growing in rich woods near Wattsville, Accomac County, Virginia, apparently many miles from any other known station.

*OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM* L. var. *PYCNOSTICHUM* Fernald. A small colony of this plant is to be found in rich woods about one mile north of Girdletree, Worcester County, Maryland.

*LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM* L. A little of this clubmoss occurs in a damp hollow near Millersville, Anne Arundel County.

*LYCOPODIUM LUCIDULUM* Michx. This plant is occasional in damp spots in woods of eastern Maryland and southern Delaware. One colony is near Snow Hill, Worcester County.

*MANISURIS RUGOSA* (Nutt.) Ktze. This southern pine-barren species has not been found in Maryland but has long been known from southern Delaware. The writer recently found an apparently new Delaware station, about one mile north of Georgetown, Sussex County. Unfortunately, the area is being converted into a dump heap, and the destruction of a fine colony of the plant seems inevitable.

*ANDROPOGON TERNARIUS* Michx. This grass is very common on the lower Eastern Shore and in southern Delaware. West of the Chesapeake Bay it appears to be at its known northern limit at Collington, Prince George's County, Maryland.

*ARUNDINARIA TECTA* (Walt.) Muhl. The small cane reaches its known northern limit at the well-known station at Stony Run, Anne Arundel County. The species appears to be absent east of the Chesapeake Bay. The writer has found a new station near Glenburnie, Anne Arundel County, not so far north, however, as the Stony Run station.

*RHYNCHOSPORA TORREYANA* Gray. This uncommon pine-barren species occurs in a low clearing in Wicomico County, about six miles southeast of Salisbury.

*VERATRUM VIRIDE* Ait. A large colony of this species makes a fine early spring display in a swamp about five miles south of Berlin, Worcester County.



LACHNANTHES TINCTORIA (Walt.) Ell. The red-root appears to be absent from Maryland but is known from a few places in southern Delaware. The writer has found the species growing abundantly at the same station given above for *Manisuris*.

POGONIA OPHIOGLOSSOIDES (L.) Ker. This orchid occurs in great abundance in the beds of several drained millponds of Wicomico and Sussex Counties.

CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA Nutt. This fall-flowering plant occurs in pine woods about two miles south of Salisbury, Wicomico County.

ARENARIA PEPLOIDES L. var. ROBUSTA Fernald. This northern strand plant occurs about three miles north of Ocean City, Worcester County. The species has been recorded as far south as Cape Henry, but colonies in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia appear to be few and far between.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA L. The spring beauty is a rarity on the lower Eastern Shore. One small colony occurs in rich woods about six miles west of Berlin, Worcester County.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS L. The columbine grows abundantly on a slope on the left bank of the Wicomico River, about one mile below Salisbury. The colony is many miles from any other known colony and is not known to be an introduction.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS L. The bloodroot grows in rich woods on each side of the Maryland-Virginia line near Greenbackville, Worcester County, apparently far removed from more inland centers of occurrence.

DENTARIA LACINIATA Muhl. This species occurs sparingly in rich woods near Wattsville, Accomac County.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA L. The pitcher plant is local in swamps of eastern Maryland and southern Delaware. *Chamaecyparis*, the southern white cedar, is often an indicator of the pitcher plant.

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCVLATA (L.) Moench. This northern bog shrub appears to be absent from eastern Maryland and southern Delaware. A station at Glenburnie, Anne Arundel County, has long been known. The writer recently found a much larger colony at Round Bay, in the same county. *Sarracenia* and *Chamaecyparis* also occur here.

TRIENTALIS AMERICANA (Pers.) Pursh. A small colony of the star flower was discovered by the writer in Rock Creek Park, of the District of Columbia, a little west of the Coastal Plain. This appears to be the first record for the region.

OBOLARIA VIRGINICA L. This species is occasional in rich woods in the northeastern part of Accomac County.

LOBELIA ELONGATA Small. A little of this plant occurs at the edge of a marsh along the left bank of the Wicomico River at



Upper Ferry. Dr. Rogers McVaugh has informed the writer that this appears to be the first record for Wicomico County.

*ERIGERON PULCHELLUS* Michx. This spring-flowering composite occurs in rich woods in the southeastern corner of Worcester County, just north of the Virginia line.

*PRENANTHES AUTUMNALIS* Walt. This pine-barren species occurs sparingly in a low clearing about six miles southeast of Salisbury, Wicomico County, apparently the first record for the plant in the region since it was collected by Commons and Canby prior to 1895.

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A LITTLE-KNOWN COLLECTION FROM MISSOURI.—In RHODORA 42: 98 (April, 1940), Steyermark records as a new species for Missouri, *Isotria verticillata*, collected by *Savage* and *Shull* near Poplar Bluff; specimen in the Herbarium of Field Museum. The name Shull is a notable one in American biology, so it is easy to see why it might get into a paper as a misprint of a similar name, and so it is in this case. The collection was made by *Savage*, T. E., and *Stull*, Wilfred, who were students at the State University of Iowa in the late Nineties and who spent the summer of 1897 collecting plants around Poplar Bluff and Ironton, Missouri. Our herbarium has a set of these plants, probably the original one. *Pogonia verticillata*, collected August 3, 1897, bears the number 1362, though our lists account for only about 450 specimens.

Both of these men went into other fields of scientific work. Stull was a chemist, Ph.D., Harvard, 1903, was connected with the Mallinckrodt Company from then until his death in 1937. Savage became a geologist, Ph.D., Yale, 1909, and has been connected with the Illinois Geological Survey and University of Illinois for many years. We have other sets of plants bearing his name, mostly from the northwestern United States.

In a state as thoroughly explored as Missouri, it is interesting that this youthful collection of two men who were not primarily botanists should yield a new record after all these years.—W. A. ANDERSON, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.